

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance.
Or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1847.

NO. 2.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditio*, *Alia*, *Traditio*, *Expositio*, and *Finali Facie*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 13th day of November,

1847, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, in East York street, adjoining lands of John Weigle and widow Herrier, on which are erected a one and one-half story weatherboarded

Dwelling House, Schell, &c. &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Philip J. Trusill

A Lot of Ground, situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Black, James M. Allister, and others, containing TEN ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a

One and one-half story Log Dwelling House, (one-half being built of logs and the other of stone and rough-cast) with a Kitchen attached, and a frame Stable. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and has a variety of fruit trees upon it. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Tawney.

A Tract of Land, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Stephens, John Sadler, John Collins and others, containing FORTY ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a TWO STORY

Dwelling House, with a small stable, a spring of water near the dwelling. The lands are divided into a portion of cleared, about FIVE ACRES of TIMBER, and about THREE ACRES of MEADOW, with an Orchard of Fruit Trees, consisting of Peach, Apple and Pear trees. There is also a quarry upon the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Nickel, Executor of William Nickel, deceased.

A Tract of Land, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Martin, David Sower, Peter H. Smith, and David Harman, containing 125 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a TWO STORY

Dwelling House, with one half weather-board and one half brick, with two Kitchens, one Smoke-house, a well of water with a pump in it, near the door, a Log Barn, with Sheds, &c. Also a variety of Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Fries.

A Tract of Land, situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, containing 120 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Patrick M. Sherry, Frederick Plum, and others, on which are erected a ONE STORY LOG

Dwelling House, with a good spring in it. About TWELVE ACRES of the above Tract is good Timber or Woodland, and about 12 Acres of Meadow, and the residue is in a good state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of David Snyder.

No. 1—A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Nicholas Colson and others and fronting on East York street—to which the defendant is entitled to the undivided half

No. 2—A half Lot of Ground, situate in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of John Adder and others, in Washington street.

No. 3—A Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Alexander Curries, Robert and Hugh M. Gough, and others, containing SIX ACRES, more or less.

No. 4—The undivided interest of the defendant in a Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Alexander Curries, Nathaniel Randolph and others, and lying on the Gettysburg and Emmitsburg Road, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

Dwelling House, part stone and part log, a Log Barn, &c., said tract having a fair proportion of Timber thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert W. M. Sherry

B. SCHRIVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 3 October 25, 1847.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sale, will have to pay Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

COLLIN'S CELEBRATED Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.

TWO SILVER MEDALS awarded at the Fairs of the Franklin and American Institutes for the best and most artistic specimens of Daguerreotype Portraits.

The recent improvement made by the subscribers, which is peculiar to their establishment alone, viz. an Upper Light, has received the highest commendations from the Press, and also written testimonials from the first Artists in the country, as to its great superiority over the usual Side Light. The peculiar advantage of this Light is that the Natural Expression of the Eye can be obtained now more perfectly than heretofore.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are respectfully invited, whether desiring Portraits or not, to visit our spacious Galleries, probably the largest and most extensive in the U. States, and examine for themselves the astonishing improvements made by the subscribers in this wonderful Art.

T. P. & D. C. COLLINS, Proprietors of the City Daguerrian Establishment, No. 100 Chestnut st., 2 doors above Third, South side.

Sept. 27. 60W 77

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL sell at Private Sale, the HOUSE and LOT in which I reside, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, and fronting on East York street. The House is a large and convenient

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, with a good BRICK BACK BUILDING, and is in the very best of order. There are on the premises a Frame STABLE, Wash-house, Wood-house, and Smoke-house; a well of excellent water, with a new pump in it convenient to the door. All the improvements are in the best order—the garden being regarded as one of the most productive in the Borough. The Property is pleasantly located, and possesses every convenience for a first-rate family residence. I have also a NEW

Back-sawing Buzz, which I will dispose of very low.

WM. KING, 3t

Turnpike Election. The Stockholders in the "Gettysburg and Potomac Turnpike Company" will take notice that an

ELECTION will be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY THE 27th OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purpose of electing, by a majority of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, One President, Six Managers and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Sec'y. 1e

ELECTION. Bank of Gettysburg, 3 October 11, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 15th day of NOVEMBER NEXT.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Cashier. 1e

TO TEACHERS. The School Directors of Straban District, Adams county, will meet at the house of Mr. Jacob Grass, Jr., in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 13th of November next, to employ Teachers to take charge of the Public Schools of the District.

By order of the Board, SAMUEL F. NEELY, Sec'y. 1d

NOTICE. THE accounts and notes assigned by Robert W. M'Kenny, have been left by the subscriber in the hands of Robert G. M'Kenny, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted either by note or bank account, will be good enough to call and settle the same between this and the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. Indebtedness beyond that date cannot be given.

The accounts, notes, &c., due to the subscriber, will be likewise left in the hands of R. G. M'Kenny, Esq., who will have charge of all his business during his absence.

JAMES COOPER. 3t

Six Cents Reward. AN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 18th day of October inst., an indentured apprentice, a colored boy, named THOMAS JOHNSON. He is between 10 and 11 years of age, a dark mulatto, stout built, had a fair cap, brown pants, and dark bombazette round about. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor said boy, or credit him on my account. The above reward and no thanks will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber residing in Freedom township.

WILLIAM M. SCOTT. 3t

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. LIVING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE S. SWEET and JAMES M. DRYER, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 15th day of November next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Cor-tables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Returns, to do those things which to their offices and to that behalf appertain to be done, and also they that will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 3 October 18, 1847.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

D. Middlecoff As just received by Fall supply of Goods, direct from Philadelphia, of the latest and most fashionable styles, which have been purchased for Cash, at the present REDUCED PRICES, and will be offered at very moderate prices—in order to yield QUICK RETURNS.

—Ladies will find a beautiful assortment of rich

Dress and Fancy Goods, very cheap

Blacksmithing, Oct. 18. 1f

All its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN. Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

READ THIS.

AND think how much money can be saved in a year by purchasing your goods with the Cash. If you buy on credit, you must pay more—considerably more—for your articles, than you can get them for, if you buy with the money.

You have no objection to save money? The best way to accomplish that object is to avoid running in debt—then you are free—Independent! You can go where you like, buy where it suits you to buy, have the choice of the market, and save 25 per cent. in the price of what you purchase when you pay the money down. All then, who wish to put money in their purses, and be richer, and more independent, (in a person in debt is not independent,) at the year's end, I have to examine MY GOODS. I have

A General Assorted Stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c., and will sell any thing at the VERY LOWEST price, for Cash! or, exchange for Produce.

E. H. DODWRA, N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."

Gettysburg, Oct. 18. If I wish to close my LIQUORS, and will sell Excellent Brandy, worth \$1 37½, for 75 cents per gallon—Wine, worth \$1 50, for 51 per gallon; and first rate "Old Rye" for 75 cents, worth double that price.

E. H. D.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO. It is daily expected, and as soon as received it will be made known through the medium of the press. In the meantime the public curiosity in this neighborhood can be occupied in examining the extraordinary supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING. for fall and winter use, just received, and for sale, at astonishingly cheap rates, at

SAMSON'S Clothing and Variety Store, in Gettysburg, immediately opposite the Bank. The stock has been purchased with a view to the season, and embraces every variety of Gentlemen's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PARTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS—Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Cuspenders, Gloves, Stockings, together with every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line. Also a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES, Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c. Also, a few CLOCKS, which will be sold low, as I wish to clear off the lot. Also, some cheap home-made Carpets.

Cloth-makers will find among my stock a lot of Coach Lace, Canvas, Curtain Frames and Knobs, Fly-nets, a small lot of Iron, several Buggies, several sets of New Harness—all of which will be sold very cheap.

My goods having been purchased under favorable circumstances, and having determined to adopt the cash and one-price system in my dealings hereafter, I am enabled to offer them at lower prices than they have ever hitherto been purchased in this place. All I ask is an examination of my goods, which I shall be pleased to show to purchasers at all times.

MARCUS SAMSON. 1f

New Iron and Steel Store. THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; South Round and Square Iron, from 3 to 16 lbs. and upwards; T-plate and Flat Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Sled Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blotter of Steel from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BIRCH, Iron and Steel Merchants, 117 North Water St., & 36 North Del Avenue Philadelphia, July 26. 1y

Plain French and English METHODS, Thiel, Lyons and Parandina Cloth, beautiful articles for Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses.

Plain and Striped, Silk and Worsted CASHMERE, 322. Wooden and Cotton, Tartan, Brown &c. Oregon and California PLAIDS, very handsome and cheap.

Woolen Plaid and Table Covers, a beautiful article. Also—a great variety of

CARPETING, on hand and for sale by

GEORGE ARNOLD Oct. 11

NEW ARRANGEMENT. A DAILY LINE

between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior and elegantly built

Troy Coaches, have been put on the route, which, together with trusty and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Traveling Public.

The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. TATE & CO. Sept. 22.

Poetry.

THE TRUEST FRIEND.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There is a friend, a sweet friend, In every trial, every grief, To cheer, to counsel, to defend, Or all we venture to the cheer!

A friend who watches from above, Whose eye is ever on our track, Softly to guide us with his love, Softly to soothe us with his love.

This friend, this sweet friend, is God!

There is a friend, a faithful friend, In every chance, a change of fate, Whose boundless love doth solace send, Whose other hand doth lead us to the light.

A friend, that when the world deceives, And woe is on our mind, Still remains ever true and true, Still remains ever true and true.

That true, that faithful friend, is God!

How blest the years of life might flow, In an unchanged, unshaken trust; If man this truth would only know, And love his Maker and be just!

Yes, there is a friend, a constant friend, Who never forsakes the lowliest soul, But up and leads, His hand doth lead, That friend, that true friend, is God!

Miscellaneous.

Laughing in the Pulpit.—Said Mr. C., a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my discharge from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very foppish dress, and a head of exceeding red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin, who must have been urged on in his devilry by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive that the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruced dandy in front of him. The boy held his fore finger in the red hair of the young man, about as long as a blacksmith would hold a nail rod in the fire to heat, and then, on his knee, commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith in making a nail. The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with any thing like mirth.

DR. VALENTINE.

An exchange tells us the following capital anecdote of Dr. Valentine, who is said to be not only the funniest man alive, but a "tip top" performer on the flute. Among the follies of his youth, was an attachment to a beautiful young lady in Philadelphia, and after the manner of all musical lovers, he determined to treat his idol to a serenade. Accordingly, in company with some amateur (the Doctor abhors solitude) he proceeded to the domicile of his adored—but the darkness of the night led to a mistake as to the house, and the melody designed for a young lady was poured into the ears of a solemn Quaker. Obadiah bore the infliction as long as he could. Tune after tune bore slumber from his eyelids, till at length, when the serenaders were in the midst of "Home, sweet home," he threw up his window and protruding his venerable head, thus addressed the astonished Doctor:

"Friend, these sings of thy home—of thy sweet home. And if I understood thee right, thee said there was no place like thy home. Now, if thy home is so sweet a place, why don't thee go to thy home. There is not wanted here.—Farewell."

It is needless to say that the serenade party departed without delay or ceremony.

BOILED CAT.

A few years ago a farmer, who was noted for his waggonery, stopped at a tavern which he was in the habit of stopping at on his way from H— to Salem.

The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was washing her face in the corner. The traveler, thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot-lid, and while the landlady was absent, put grumkin into the pot with the potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem.

The amazement of the landlady may well be conceived when on taking up her dinner she discovered the unpalatable addition which was made to it. Knowing well the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing on the offender, and the determined to be revenged. Aware that he would stop on his return home for a cold brew, the cat was carefully dressed. The war could not be expected, and pussy was put on the table among the cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance.

He made a hearty meal, and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with the mice. She said she could not, for she had lost hers.

"What!" said he, "don't you know where she is?"

"O yes!" replied the landlady, "you have just eat her."

He was never known to boil a cat afterwards.

Mr. Uriah Brown's experiment of his

Greek Fire, or inextinguishable fire, took place on Saturday afternoon last, and it was considered, we believe, by the numerous body of spectators assembled to witness it, as entirely successful. A tall mast, with a number of empty tar barrels attached to it, from near the bottom to the top, had been planted on the end of the island at the mouth of the Tiber; and floating at some sixty or eighty feet distance, on a fire proof scow or flat, was the engine for throwing the fiery fluid, this being worked by a steam engine.

The fire composition was discharged in large and brilliant jets at the mast, and instantly set the barrels on fire, which continued to burn until they were quite consumed. The mast itself did not take fire. The rolling volumes of thick black smoke which accompanied the streams of fiery fluid, and contrasting strongly with the glowing red of the latter, formed quite a grand and interesting spectacle. The jets of the fiery liquid did not reach more than half way up the mast, owing, we presume, to the insufficient power of the steam engine. An official report of the experiment will doubtless give full information respecting it.—*Nat. Intell.*

Hard of Hearing.—An old trick, says an Albany paper, was played on the Sheriff at the present term of the Court. He was short for Jurors, and made a descent on the street. He accosted a gentleman well known in town, with, "I want you in Court for a juror." "Ha," replied the man, "speak a little louder." The Sheriff pitched his voice into a high key. "I want you for a juror." "Yes, yes," nodding his head very significantly, "it is a very fine day." The Sheriff, taking him for a deaf man, bolted. The way placed his thumb to his nose, and went through the motions.

Schoolmaster.—"Bill Tompkins, what is a widower?" "Bill—" "A widder, sir, is a married woman what ain't got any husband, cause he's dead." "Master—" "Very well. What is a widower?" "Bill—" "A widder is a man who runs after the widders." "Master—" "Well, Bill, that is not exactly according to Johnson, but it will do."

At one of our fashionable watering places, recently happened a self-important foreigner, who, upon hearing the dinner bell ring at half past three o'clock, exclaimed, "Is it possible you dine at this early hour in this country? Why, I have never been used to having dinner till seven or eight in London." "Our second table folks dine very late here also," was the reply of a Yankee present.

Good Memory.—"Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa," replied Pompey, "why I knew it all the time."

An exchange paper tells of a person who prefaced his sermon with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the chap who took a small nap before he went to sleep.

At a dinner of the Cincinnati Firemen, recently, the following sentiment was proposed: "The Ladies—Their eyes kindle the only flame which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance."

Pennsylvania Printers.—It is a curious fact, that three fourths of the papers in Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, are published by natives of Pennsylvania. The State papers of both Iowa and Wisconsin, both papers at Galena, two at Southport, also at Quincy, Fulton, Rock Island, Peoria, Rockford, and other places in Illinois; also at Burlington, Bloomington, Iowa City, Davenport, Dubuque, &c., in Iowa; and at Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Grant county, Herald, Racine, &c., in Wisconsin; and the paper at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, are, or lately were, owned and conducted by natives of Pennsylvania.

Rebuilding of Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Gazette publishes a table, showing the number of buildings erected in that city, since the great fire of April, 1845. The number is 630, and comprises all descriptions of buildings, from first class hotels, warehouses, stores and manufactories, to ordinary private dwellings, all of which, the Gazette says, are much larger, more commodious, and much better adapted to business purposes, than those destroyed by the fire. This is a wonderful re-creation—two years since one half of the city was in ruins, now scarcely a trace of the devastation remains.

Conversion of Prof. Allen.—A Philadelphia paper states that the Rev. George Allen, A. M., a Priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, renounced the ministry a few days ago, and publicly conformed to the Roman Catholic communion. He was received into the bosom of that church, and partook of the first sacrament at the altar of Saint John's Cathedral. Professor Allen was for many years President of Newark College, Delaware. For the last two years he has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania.

DESPATCHES FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

CITY OF MEXICO, UNITED STATES, September 27, 1847.

Mr. Gales & Sharon: My dear old friends, I'm alive yet, though I've been through showers of balls as thick as hail stones. I got your paper containing my letter that I wrote to you on the road to the war. The letters I wrote afterwards, the guerillas and robbers are so thick, I think it ten chances to one if you got 'em. Some of General Scott's letters is missing just in the same way. Now we've got the city of Mexico annexed, I think the Postmaster General ought to have a more regular line of stages running here, so our letters may go safe. I wish you would touch the President and Mr. Johnson up a little about this mail-stage business, so they may keep the coachmakers at work, and see that the farmers raise horses as fast as they can, for I don't think they have any idea how long the roads is this way, nor how fast we are gaining south. If we keep on annexin' as fast as we're done a year or two past, it wouldn't take much more than half a dozen years to get clear down to 'other end of South America, clear to Cape Horn, which would be a very good stopping place; for then, if our Government got into a bad sledding in North America, and found themselves in a dilemma that hadn't no horn to suit 'em, they would have a horn in South America that they might hold on to.

I hope there ain't no truth in the story that was buzzed about here in the army, a day or two ago, that Mr. Polk had an idea, when we got through annexin' down this way, of trying his hand at it over in Europe and Africa, and round there, and cut Europe into free States and Africa into slave States. Now, I think he had better keep still about that till we get this South America business all done, and well tied up. It isn't well for a body to have too much business on his hands at once. There's no knowing what little flurries we may get into yet, and there's always danger, if you have too much sail spread in a squall. However, I haven't time to talk about this now.

You will get the accounts of the battles in General Scott's letters, so I needn't say a great deal about them. But it's been a hard up-hill work all the way from Vera Cruz here; and I don't think my old friend General Jackson himself would have worked through all the difficulties and done the business up better than General Scott has. But the killed and the wounded, the dead and the dying, scattered all along the way for three hundred miles, it's a heart-aching thought. I don't love to think about it. It's too bad that we didn't have more men, go as to march straight through without fighting, instead of having just enough to encourage the enemy, to bring out their largest armies and fight their hardest battles.

One of the hardest brushes we had, after we got here, was the attack on Chapultepec. I had been into the city trying to bring Santa Anna to terms; but, when I found it was no use, I came out and told General Scott there was no way but to fight it out, and, although I was only the President's private ambassador, I didn't like to stand and look on when he was so weak-handed, and if he would tell me where to take hold I would give him a lift. The General said he expected there would be a hard pull to take Chapultepec, and as General Pillow was placed where he would be likely to have the heaviest brunt of it, I might be doing the country a great service if I would jine in with General Pillow, as my experience under General Jackson and insight into military affairs would no doubt be very useful to that valiant officer. So I took hold for the day as one of General Pillow's aids.

When we came to march up and see how strong the enemy's works was, says I, General Pillow, it is as much as all our lives is worth to go right straight up and storm that place in the face and eyes of all their guns; I think we ought to fortify a little. Suppose we dig a ditch round here in front of the enemy's works. At the time the General's eyes flashed, and he swore right out. Says he, "No, d—n the ditches, I've no opinion of 'em; they are nothing but a bother, and never ought to be used. The best way is to go right into the enemy's pell mell." So, on we went, and Pillow fit like a tiger till he got wounded, and then the rest of us that wasn't shot down had to finish the work up the best way we could.

The long and the short of it is, we fit our way into the city of Mexico and annexed it. Santa Anna cleared out the night afore with what troops he has left, and is scouring about the country to get some more pieces ready for us to annex. When he gets another place all ready for the ceremony, and gets it well fortified, and has an army of twenty or thirty thousand men in the forts and behind the breastworks, we shall march down upon 'em with five or six thousand men and go through the Surry. After they have shot down about half of us, the rest of us will climb in, over the mouths of their cannons, and annex that place; and so on, one after another.



PLAINFIELD NURSERIES.

NEAR YORK SPRINGS, ADAMS CO.

THE subscriber has from 25 to 30,000 Trees in his Nursery ready grown for this Fall and next Spring's planting, comprising a large amount of APPLE and PEACH, together with a general assortment of all the finer fruits, also various kinds of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, which he will sell either at retail or by the thousand. Persons wishing to procure Trees for planting, or to sell again, can be accommodated any time after the 25th of October next.

WM. WRIGHT.

Aug. 30.

2m

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have not operations performed, which have proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

1f

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER.

R. G. MCCREARY.

June 21.

6m

D. MC CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

1f

W. B. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

1f

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

1f

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

1f

OLIVER EVANS' IRON CHESTS.

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, DRUGGISTS PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

1f

REFRIGERATORS.

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warehouses, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4.

1y50

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY,

Would respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern. Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

W. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

1f

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at

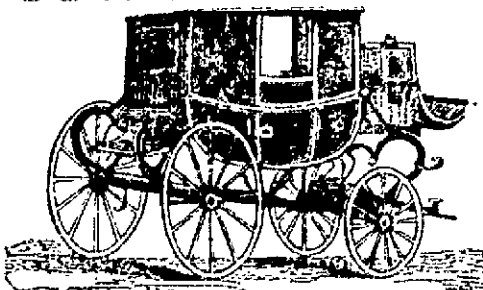
FRANZ'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in

Gettysburg.

July 19.

1f

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 30.

1f

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 30.

1f

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, March 22.

1f

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

1f

REMOVAL.

SAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by WM. BELL, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions, from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

3m

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

1f

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKimley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2-30 for five years, and \$1.40 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

6m

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbotstown.

Daniel Comfort, Strabon townsh.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown.

Thos. T. Wierman, Mt. Pleasant.

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scott, Cash Town.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1847.

1f

WHOLESALE GROCERY,

NO. 130 NORTH THIRD ST.,

above Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber would ask the attention of Country Merchants to the general assortment of FRESH GOODS, which is always to be had at his store.

He keeps constantly on hand PRIME GREEN RIO, and LAGATRA COFFEE; best quality STEAM SYRUP and SUGAR HORN MOLASSES; every variety of REFINED and BROWN SUGAR; a large stock of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of the latest importation and of every description and price; OIL, SPICES, SALT, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in trade, or purchased at fair market prices.

Merchants would find it to their interest to visit this establishment, where goods are offered at the lowest prices, on the most reasonable terms, and are put up with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM RONEY, Jr.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

2m

NOTICE.

Estate of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of VALENTINE FICKES, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Hamilton township; the latter in Mountjoy township.

JAMES H. FICKES, } Adm's.

PETER ORNDORFF, }

Sept. 20.

6t

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

IS published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 64 cents a copy, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchres, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1 75; two weeks for \$2 75; one month \$4; two months \$7; three months \$10; six months \$17; one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON, Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, Oct. 18.

6m50

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

The Country Family Newspaper.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION.

THIS paper has been published by the undersigned for nearly twenty years, at the old stand in GERMANTOWN, Philadelphia county, within five miles of the City, and now enjoys a share of popularity unequalled, perhaps, by any Weekly Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

The Telegraph is, strictly speaking, a Family Newspaper, devoted to the interest and entertainment of Families and Country Readers in general. It avoids Politics and Religion of a partisan and sectarian character, but assumes to speak its sentiments fully upon all subjects wherein the welfare of its readers and the community is involved.

In all the features which should mark a newspaper designed for General Reading, and especially as a Fireside Companion and Friend, the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH stands unsurpassed. The Foreign Intelligence and Domestic News of the Day; the full details of the present War; Original articles on valuable subjects: Poetry, Tales, Travels, Voyages, History; weekly reports of the Produce and Money Markets; Political News, &c. &c., constitute important qualities in this paper: while the Agricultural Department, a new and valuable feature, first introduced by the Editor of this paper, is of itself worth the whole price of subscription.

The undersigned requests the people of the county of Adams, who may wish to take a newspaper out of their county,—in addition to their own paper which should always be taken first—to try the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH, which will be found to be, in all respects, equal if not superior to any of the City Weekly Papers. The price of subscription, too, is so low, as to place it within the reach of any one, however limited his means, to take the paper for at least one year, he will then be capable of judging of its merits.

TAKING INTO VIEW the real value of the paper, the following terms are lower than ever offered by any other large paper.

For 1 copy one year, \$1 50 Cash.

For 4 copies in one Club, one year, 5 00 Cash.

For 8 copies in one Club, one year, 10 00 Cash.

For 17 copies in one Club, one year, 20 00 Cash.

In all cases the money must accompany the order. For every Club of 17 subscribers which may be sent, the subscriber will award a premium of some valuable books, filled with interesting plates.

PHILIP R. FREAS, Editor and Publisher.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1847.

1f

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

At the Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store,

No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 15

carat cases and Gold Dial. 20 00

Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 00

Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels, 12 00

Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled, 12 00

Quartz Watches, 8 00

Imitation Quartz Watches, 5 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3 50

Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder, 1 25

Ladies Gold Pencils, 1 75

Silver Tea Spoons, from \$1.50 per set to 6 00

Gold Finger-Rings, from 375 cents to 50 00

Watch Glasses.—Plain 125 cts.; patent 154;

Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Leines and Quarters lower than the above prices. Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup-Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Trimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purses and Reticle Clasp,—the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Carved, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Mattina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Manufacturer of Silver-ware & Importer of Watches. No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

6mly

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Sledge, Rod, Rebar, Refrined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 10ths and upwards; Boiler and Plate Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants.

117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue.

Philadelphia, July 26.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 8, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Hon. James Cooper.

Our Townsman, Mr. Cooper, sailed from Philadelphia on Monday last, in the ship Saranac, for Liverpool. On the Friday preceding a large number of the Whigs of Philadelphia united in a public entertainment to Mr. Cooper, as a manifestation of the high esteem in which they hold him, both for his political and personal good qualities. Joseph R. Chandler presided on the occasion, assisted by Alderman E. C. of the Northern Liberties. Mr. Cooper's reply to the well merited eulogium of the Chairman was frank, fervent, and feeling, and was received with earnest sympathy by those who heard it. In the course of the evening, speeches were made by Hon. J. P. Sanderson, Hon. E. Joy Morris, Messrs. Gilpin, Hanna, Wethe, McMichael, and others; and numerous patriotic sentiments were proposed and duly honored. Gen. Irvin's health was given with a hearty "three times three."

The North American says—"Mr. Cooper will bear with him on the voyage on which he is about to enter, the cordial good wishes not only of the whole people of Pennsylvania, in which State he is admired and honored by men of all parties; but the good wishes also of the entire Whig party of the Union, to which he is favorably known by his steadfast devotion to their interests, and his brilliant advocacy of their principles. We unite with his other friends in hoping that the period of his absence may prove both pleasant and profitable, and that he may return fully restored to health."

The Philadelphia News says that Mr. Cooper has been charged by the Secretary of State with the duty of expressing to Pope Pius IX the sympathy of our Government in his efforts to enlarge the liberty of his subjects—and remarks it is eminently proper that our Government should send its encouragement to those who are struggling for liberty.

U. S. Senator dead.

The Hon. J. W. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died at his residence at Norwich, on Monday evening, of a sudden attack of inflammation of the bowels. His loss will be much felt in the Senate, as he was one of the most substantially valuable members of that body.

JAMES PEACOCK, Esq., has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Harrisburg, which he has held for many years, and Jacob G. McKinley, Editor of the "Democratic Union," appointed in his room. Mr. Peacock's removal was on account of his participating in the recent Taylor State Convention at Harrisburg.

Death in the Pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. Tappen, the venerable chaplain of the New York Almshouse, when concluding his opening prayer in the Chapel of the Institution last evening week, suddenly fell in the pulpit in an apoplectic fit, and survived but a short time. His loss is deeply lamented.

A powder mill blew up near Catskill, N. Y. on Monday last, and three men were killed. The amount of powder exploded was 4000 lbs. The explosion was heard for 20 miles, and shook buildings 7 miles distant.

Another fatal explosion—the second within a month, and the third within a year, took place on Thursday week, at Hart's Corners, Westchester co. N. Y. Two persons were killed, and another not expected to survive.

A man named Walker, a few days ago fell from the roof of the new bridge at Harrisburg, where he was shingling, and fractured his skull. He died during the night. Another man named Eshelman fell on the same day from some part of the bridge, and had his arm broken.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday week, Judges Parsons and Kelley vacated the license of a tavern keeper on the ground that the house was kept open on Sunday. They laid down the principle that in all cases where tavern keepers allow persons to come about their houses and drink on the Sabbath, the Court would vacate their licenses. Artisans, they said, in every branch of industry, were obliged by law to suspend business on the Sabbath, and they did not think the tavern keeper was entitled to privileges which the welfare of society denied to others.

The Fate of War.

Capt. Morris, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, writes from Jalapa, under date of Sept. 15th, that the command to which he was attached, consisting of between 7 and 500 men, in marching from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, lost, in a conflict with the guerrillas, in killed and wounded, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN—one-fifth of the whole force engaged!

The trial of Col. Fremont, charged by Gen. Kearney with insubordination and mutiny, is now progressing at the Arsenal at Washington, and excites great interest. Col. Benton, father-in-law of Col. Fremont, is one of the counsel of the latter.

The Perry county Democrat recommends Gov. SHUNK as the Democratic candidate for President, and the Doylestown Democrat endorses the recommendation!

BRILLIANT WHIG VICTORY!

New York Election.

An election was held throughout the State of New York on Tuesday last, for members of the State Legislature, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, and other officers of the State Government—and has resulted in a most glorious triumph of the Whigs, who have carried the Empire State by unprecedented majorities—amounting, in the aggregate, to TWENTY or THIRTY THOUSAND!

Two thirds of the Legislature will be Whig, which will give us a U. S. Senator.

The Whig majority in the city of New York is 3,585. The Whigs elected the 4 Senators, and 11 out of the 16 Representatives.

Millard Fillmore, formerly an able Representative in Congress, is the successful Whig candidate for Comptroller, and Hamilton Fish for Lieutenant Governor.

This is, indeed, a glorious victory, and is a triumph of Whig principles over the War and Conquest party, as the issue was fairly made in the State by public meetings and by the public press of both parties.

For the first time, since 1841, the State Government of New York is Whig in every department save the Judicial. A Whig Governor, Lieut. Governor, all the heads of Departments, Canal Board, Prison Inspectors, with a large majority in each branch of the Legislature. Never before has the State Administration been so thoroughly Whig.

Mr. Fillmore's majority for Comptroller in the City was 4,543.

The New York Election.

The result of the election in New York will inspire with fresh confidence and renewed vigor, the gallant band of Whig patriots in the nation, who are struggling against the despotic and ruinous policy of the present Administration. We had anticipated from the gallant and ardent Whigs of our sister State, the utmost that a good cause, great ability, and untiring zeal could secure; but we were not prepared for a victory so dazzling and decisive. And let us add, that, mingled with the enthusiasm which such a result inspires, we confess to a feeling of deeper regret over the defeat in our own State, and feel our exultation dashed with a slight envy of the brighter fortune of our more stirring and sturdy sister.

The triumph in New York is, beyond a doubt, to be ascribed to the bold and vigorous proclamation and prosecution of the great Whig issues. The Whigs have done their duty. Shrinking from no controversy, they have gone with the great and holy truths which they uphold, among the masses; and relying upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, they have triumphed. They have secured, from the most populous State in the Union, an expression of opinion against the origin and objects of the present war that cannot, with wisdom, be disregarded. They have branded with the indignant mark of a majority of many thousands in a single State the project of conquest for the extension of the area of slavery. This great issue has there been regarded, as it will hereafter be everywhere regarded, as superior to all party distinctions and names; and breaking through the organizations and restraints of faction, the masses have rushed to the rescue of the true principles of the Constitution. Such must, beyond question, be the result of this controversy in every free State, and in all those which prefer the stability of the Union to the extension of bondage. And such, too, would have been the result in Pennsylvania, had not its pulse stood still on the second Tuesday of last month. We doubt not the patriotism and intelligence of our native State; but with the result in New York before us, we must acknowledge that there is a heavy and abiding responsibility upon those whose false confidences or faithless indifference led to the result which contrasts so darkly with that in New York.

The issues upon which the New York battle was fought must be those of the nation; and they must be determined, not by the votes of States, but by the masses of the Union. The real question is as to whether the American people shall, through the ballot box, determine the issue of the extension of slavery by the nation, or whether it shall be surrendered to individual States. As democratic Whigs, we look to the majority, and are content to abide them. Of the decision of that majority who can doubt, after the exhibition of popular feeling in New York?

The influence of this extraordinary demonstration cannot but check the champions of unbounded conquest, and, with it, limitless slavery. It must have its effect, in Congress, upon the war question and upon the Wilnot Provision. In relation to the Presidency, also, it will distract the calculations of Locofocoism, and awaken the managers of the party to a recognition of the existence and force of a public sentiment stronger than faction. The result in New York, glorious as it is, is but the dawn of the day that will break upon the country. The cause of freedom, of right, and of justice bides its time; but that time will come, and come shortly.—N. AXEN.

New Jersey Election.

The election took place in the State of New Jersey on Tuesday last, for Governor and Legislature. Owing to the personal unpopularity of the Whig candidate for Governor, the Locofoco candidate (Daniel Haines) was elected by a majority of 2600; but the Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature by decided majorities.

Specie Returning to Europe.

The steamship Cambria, which sailed from Boston on Monday for Liverpool, took out \$295,560 in specie.

Late from Europe.

The French steamer Philadelphia arrived at New York on Wednesday. She brings very little news of interest. Heavy failures continue to take place in London. Flour and corn were low in all the markets of France.

News from Africa state that a great battle had been fought between Abdel Kader and the troops of Morocco, under the walls of Taza, in which the Emir lost 4,000 men.

On Wednesday evening last, one of the trains on the Reading railroad ran into another, causing a most serious accident. Two men were instantly killed, another is not expected to live, and five others are severely injured.

American Art Union.

We have been politely furnished by D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., Secretary for this place to the above Association, with several publications of the Association, from which we gather the following:

The American Art-Union, in the City of N. York, was incorporated by the Legislature, for the promotion of the fine arts in the U. States, and the encouragement of Native Artists. By the act of incorporation, every subscriber of \$5 becomes a member of the Association for the year, and entitled to all its privileges. The Money thus obtained is applied, under the management of a Board of Directors chosen annually, first, to the production of a large and costly Original Engraving from an American painting, of which Engraving every member receives a copy, and second, to the purchase of Painting and Sculpture by native and resident artists, which are publicly exhibited at the Gallery of the Art Union till the annual meeting in December, when they are publicly distributed by lot among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him.—By this arrangement every member is certain of securing a full equivalent for his subscription, in a large and costly Engraving, and may also receive a painting or other work of art of great value. Each member also receives a full annual report of the proceedings of the Association.

Last year the income of the Art Union was \$22,295, and 146 paintings, richly framed, varying in price from \$15 to \$600, were distributed by lot among the members; and each member of that year also received a copy of a large line Engraving, representing the "Parting of Sir Walter Raleigh with his Wife."

From the Catalogue of the Paintings, &c., intended for distribution at the annual meeting in December next, we find that 161 paintings have already been secured by the Association, which number will be increased by the purchase of others as rapidly as the funds will permit; 250 Bronze Medals, commemorative of the late WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, will also be distributed among the members. This year, also, each member will be entitled to two large Engravings, "the Jolly Boatmen," and "A Sybil."

Several of our citizens have already become members of the above Association; and others no doubt will. Any information on the subject can be had from Mr. McCONAUGHY.

The War and its Termination.

The next Congress, at its approaching session, will probably find a definite issue ready made at its hands, relative to the policy to be pursued in the matter of the Mexican war.—The question will present these two alternative: first, a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the Washington Union phrases it, when all organized resistance is pretty well put down; secondly, the definition of a boundary line, the withdrawal of our troops within that line, and a system of defensive war adapted to such a position.

When a vigorous prosecution of the war is talked of now, it simply means the ultimate subjugation and occupancy of the whole of Mexico. The final object is not put prominently forward, but it is none the less clearly visible on that account. The principle upon which our demands are to increase, the principle avowed by the official paper, would even now require such a cession of territory as no Mexican having a regard to the nationality of his country could ever think of yielding. Every day's continuance of the war is to aggravate our exactions, until the accumulated account against Mexico becomes large enough to absorb her whole resources of territory and property. This is now the ingenious device by which we are to swallow up the Republic of Mexico, and yet claim to be the aggrieved party by showing a balance of charges against her.

This is not conquest—oh no! Mexico merely becomes bankrupt, and we take all her territory because she has nothing else to pay us with. We challenge the admiration of the world as a forbearing people. Mexico is so obstinate that she will continue to force us to spend money to carry on the war. We lament the necessity; but as a commercial people we keep an account of expenses which it would be very unreasonable, indeed, for Mexico to refuse to pay.

All this, we humbly believe, is one of the most pitiful devices that ever any set of political tricksters attempted to play off before the world in the name of an honorable people. It is as shameful in itself as it is weak in policy. Let the offences of Mexico be estimated at their most aggravated rate—have we not punished her sufficiently? What more is wanted? Is not the national honor satisfied, the national prowess vindicated? Had the war any objects at the outset? If so, are they not substantially attained? Whatever territory is justly due for indemnity, or important in view of great national interests, is ours already, to take it and hold it. The slaughter of a stricken people, if continued through years of devastation and havoc, would not add one item of strength to the justice of our claims.—Bull. Amer.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, John M. RABINOVICH, Esq. of Chambersburg, to Miss MARY A. daughter of Gen. D. Middlecott, of this place.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Heck, Mr. DAVIN O. BLAIN, one of the Editors of the Waynesboro Record, to Miss MARY ANN JACOBS, of the vicinity of Wayneboro.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. CHRISTIAN SHANK, of this county, to Miss NANCY HOOVER, of Washington county, Md.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, near McSherrystown, Mr. GEORGE WORTZ, aged about 65 years.

On the 30th ult. at the residence of her daughter, near Fairfield, Mrs. ELIZABETH WALKER, aged about 81 years.

BY SATURDAY NIGHT'S MAIL.

Late from the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence from the Capital of Mexico that all was quiet there. A new Mexican Government had been organized under Pena y Pena, but it is said the decree has been repealed, and Santa Anna again called to the Presidency and the command of the Army. The force of Gen. Lane, which was on its way to join Gen. Scott, has been very much harassed by guerrillas, and between Puebla and Perote he lost 70 killed and 200 prisoners, in an attack on his rear guard by Santa Anna. The Mexican General Rea was awaiting him with a considerable force at El Pinal. His situation appears to be a critical one. Peace is as far off as ever; and the most bitter feelings of hostility exist among the people.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday evening, in 17 days from Liverpool.—There is still great monetary depression in England, and more extensive failures. Breadstuffs had further declined—flour bringing but 26s. and corn 30s. The Cotton market was also depressed. The famine has again commenced in Ireland, and the prospects for the winter are gloomy in the extreme. The Austrian troops were about to evacuate Ferrara, and the Pope will be preserved undisturbed in his measures of reform. The civil war in Switzerland is still impending, and serious disturbances have taken place in the Two Sicilies.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams arrived at Washington on Friday. He looks, it is said, remarkably well.

FIRE RIOT.—There was another fire riot in Philadelphia on Friday night, and in a light between the "Buccoers" and "Killers," one of them, named Roger Kelly, was shot, and died in 15 minutes.

SLAVE RIOT.—There was a slave riot at Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday. Three colored persons had been claimed by a gentleman from Maryland as his property. They were allowed a jury trial, and the claim was decided to be good. About 300 colored persons were in the Court, and a rush was made by them to get the slaves out. The officers of the law resisted the attempt, and Sheriff Collins immediately brought up the military, who were in readiness. These prompt measures had the effect of dispersing the mob, and the slaves were restored to their owner.

LATE ELECTIONS.—The Legislature of New Jersey will stand—Senate, Whigs 12, Locos 7; House, Whigs 39, Locos 19. In the New York Senate, the Whigs will have about 20 majority, and in the House from 65 to 78! Enough in both States for "all practical purposes."

The Rev. J. N. MARRIOTT has been lecturing at Louisville in favor of the War. What an employment for an ambassador of the Prince of Peace!

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 12 to 6 25
Wheat,	1 25 to 1 30
Rye,	83 to 85
Corn,	40 to 50
Oats,	35 to 40
Beef Cattle,	3 25 to 5 75

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

THE Whig citizens of Adams county are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 15th day of November inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, to appoint a DELEGATE to represent them in the Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner in March next—and appoint CONFEREES to select a Congressional Representative in the National Convention to nominate a Whig Candidate for President—and take such steps as may be proper to aid in maintaining their Principles.

J. B. M'PHERSON,
Chairman of County Committee.
A. R. STEVENSON, Sec'y.
Nov. 8, 1847.

Blue Dicks.—Rally!

THERE will be a meeting of the Company, at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on Saturday the 13th of November inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.—As important business is to be transacted, a prompt attendance is desired.

FOR RENT,

A House in West York-street.

Inquire of
Nov. 8.

MARCUS SAMSON.

NOTICE.

Estate of Anthony Switzer, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of ANTHONY SWITZER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SADLER, Adm'r de bonis non.
Nov. 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on Saturday the 4th day of December, on the premises, (late the estate of ANTHONY SWITZER, deceased.)

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

in the town of Heidersburg, Adams county, on the S. W. Corner of the Public Square, fronting on the State Road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg on the one side, and the Menallen Road on the other. On the Corner Lot, there is erected a TWO-STORY

Log Dwelling House, with a Stone Kitchen and a Log Stable, there is also a good well of water. This property has been occupied as a TAVERN STAND, and has now a Store kept in it.

TWO OTHER TOWN LOTS,

one adjoining Michael Sheets and others, on the Menallen Road; the other adjoining John Bowen and others, on the State Road. All the above Lots are supposed to be 150 feet long and 50 feet wide.

A Small Triangular Lot,

adjoining Peter Miller and Baltzer Snyder, supposed to be half a Town Lot.

One other Lot of Ground,

in the same Town, touching the Menallen Road, adjoining lands of Peter Miller, William Sadler and others, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL SADLER,
Adm'r with the will annexed of Anthony Switzer, deceased.
Nov. 8.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One per cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treas'r.
Nov. 1.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, }
November 2, 1847.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per cent.

payable on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.
[Nov. 8.]

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talk about has been your know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street. For *Nothing Cheap* there's none dare try To rival him in quantity: In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please. His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superior Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassimere PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.
Nov. 8.

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Hamilton—John Picking, Jacob Reitzell, Wm. Bodenheimer.
Menallen—James J. Will, Uriah Carson, Conrad Doll, Michael Hoffman, Henry Beamer, John Jacobs, Wm. Heller.
Berwick—John C. Ellis, Matthew Eichelberger, Borough—John Houck, Samuel S. McCreary, Germany—Samuel Shorb.
Franklin—Hugh Hoyer, John Hoover.
Reading—John Boersman, D. M. C. White.
Huntington—Wm. Hollinger.
Liberty—Nathaniel Graysen.
Cumberland—Hugh M. McLaughly.
Freedom—Jacob Myers.
Lattimore—John Ziegler.

General Jury.

Cumherland—Joseph Walker, Abraham Trostle, John Sleutz, sen., James Thompson.
Menallen—Andrew M. Kendrick, Frederick Wolf, Daniel Plank, Jacob Bushey, Henry Hartzell, John Latschaw, Joseph Chue.
Huntington—John Sadler, Solomon Bender, Arnold Walker.
Berwick—Jacob Bender, Daniel Bucher.
Reading—Abraham Bushey, John Brough, Jacob Hollinger, Emanuel Ulrich.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, Peter Smith, Andrew Howard.
Hamiltonban—James Wilson, Adam Butt, Israel Irvin.
Straban—John Brinkerhoff.
Borough—John Brown.
Freedom—Henry Hann, Wm. Bigham.
Mountjoy—Michael Trostle, James McIlheny.
Cumowago—Jacob Adams, Samuel Sneeringer.
Tyrone—Peter Haverstick.
Liberty—Barnabas Reily.
Nov. 8.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills,

FIFTY pills in a box—the cheapest and best medicine in existence for purifying the blood, removing bile, correcting disorder of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swelling in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their use. Read the following wonderful cure of dyspepsia!

This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness, and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing Hance's Sarsaparilla Pills advertised, I went and got a box of them, which, to my astonishment, effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do think them without a rival before the public.

S. H. HALL,
Albemarle street, near Wink.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Beutler and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, Nov. 8.

TAX COLLECTORS,

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL TAXES on Duplicates in hands of Collectors at the present time will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January, 1848. If on all Taxes unpaid after that date, 6 per cent. interest will be charged, according to law.

JOSEPH FINK,
A. HINTZLEMAN, } Comm'rs
JACOB KING,
Attest—J. AUGUSTINACH, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 1, 1847.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 4th of December,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the COURT-HOUSE in GETTYSBURG,

I will sell all my land lying within the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., consisting of a

FARM,

CONTAINING MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ACRES

of excellent land, on which are erected a large Brick BARN, and good

FARM HOUSE,

Wagon Shed and Granaries.—There is a large quantity of excellent MEADOW and 50 Acres (more or less) of

WOODLAND.

Much of the land might be sold as Town Lots, as it fronts on several principal streets.

Several Town Lots

and other property will be offered for sale at the same time. As I reside at a distance from the property, I am determined to sell it without reserve. The Farm will be sold in two tracts if purchasers desire it.

It is pretty hard work annexin in this way; but that is the only way it can be done. It will be necessary for the President to keep hurrying on his men this way to keep our ranks full, for we've got a great deal of ground to go over yet. What we've annexed in Mexico, so far, isn't but a mere circumstance to what we've got to do.

Some think the business isn't profitable; but it's only because they haven't ciphered into it far enough to understand it. Upon an average we get at least ten to one for our outlay, any way you can figure it up—I mean in the matter of people. Take, for instance, the city of Mexico. It cost us only two or three thousand men to annex it, after we got in the neighborhood of it; and we get at least a hundred and fifty thousand people in that city, and some put it down as high as two hundred thousand. Some find fault with the quality of the people we get in this country, just as if that had any thing to do with the merits of the case. They ought to remember that in a Government like ours, where the people is used for voting, and where every nose counts one, it is the number that we are to stand about in annexin, and not the quality, by no means. So that in the matter of people we are doing a grand business. And as to the money, it is no matter what it costs us, for money grows in the ground in Mexico, and can always be had for the digging.

There is a thousand things in this country that I should like to tell you about if I had time; but things is so unsettled here yet, that I have rather a confused chance to write. So I must break off here, and write a few lines to the President; but remain your old friend, in all latitudes, clear down to Cape Horn.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To James K. Polk, President of the United States, and all Annexed Countries:

DEAR SIR: I've done my best, according to your directions, to get round Santa Anna, but it is all no use. He's as slippery as an eel, and has as many lives as a cat. Trist and I together can't hold him, and Scott and Taylor can't kill him off. We get fast hold of him with our diplomats, but he slips through our fingers; and Scott and Taylor cuts his head off in every town where they can catch him, but he always comes to life in the next town, and shows as many heads as if he had never lost one. I had a long talk with him in the city, and pinned him right down to the bargain he made with you when you let him into Vera Cruz, and asked him why he didn't stick to it. He said he did stick to it as far as circumstances rendered it prudent.

"But," says I, "General Santa Anna, that ain't the thing; a bargain's a bargain, and if a man has any honor he will stick to it. Now," says I, "didn't you agree, if the President would give orders to our Commodore to let you into Vera Cruz, didn't you agree to put your shoulder to the wheel and help on this annexing business, so as to make easy work of it? And now, I ask you, as a man of honor, have you done it?"

"Circumstances alters cases, Major," says Santa Anna. "When Mr. Polk and I had that understanding, he thought he needed a few more votes than he could muster in his own country to bring him into the Presidency another term. So we agreed, if I would turn over the votes of Mexico to him to bring him in another term, he would afterwards turn over his part of the votes in North America to me, so as to bring me in next time. But I soon found that it would be throwing our labor away, for Mr. Polk's part of the votes in his country was getting so small that they wouldn't do much good to either of us. So I concluded to hold on to what I had got, and stick to the Presidency of Mexico."

"Then," says I, "you ain't a going to stick to your bargain, are you?"

"No," says he, "circumstances alters cases."

Then I tried to scare him out of it.—I told him our folks would whip the Mexicans all into shoe-strings in a little while. And it made no odds whether he fit for annexin or against it, we should go on just the same, and before another year was out Mr. Polk would be President of every foot of Mexico; for we should get through annexin the whole of it.

"Very well," says he, "go on; the Mexicans like the business; they can stand it longer than Mr. Polk can; for Mr. Polk will have all the work to do over again every year as long as he lives, for there isn't a place in Mexico that will stay annexed any longer than just while you are holding on to it."

So you see there's no doing any thing with Santa Anna. What course it is best to take now seems rather a puzzler. I haven't time to give you my views about it in this despatch, but I will try to soon. Give my love to Mr. Richie. I meant to write him too, but I shall have to wait till next time.

Your faithful friend and private ambassador,

MAJ JACK DOWNING.

Early Snow.—On the 15th ult, there was a snow storm in Chicago, Ill., which continued till the next day, when the sleighs were running.

The late explosion at Nashville is said to have caused a great demand for window glass. Over six thousand dollars worth, we see it stated, was sold in two days.

Horrible Death.—A man employed in a brick-yard in Covington, Ky., while working around the kiln, was killed by the kiln falling upon him. He was completely buried with the red hot bricks.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of the 23d have come to hand, and contain seven days later news from Vera Cruz, being up to the 19th ult.

There is nothing direct from Gen. Scott, nor even any well authenticated rumors from the City of Mexico.

From the Puebla Iris it appears that Col. Childs still had possession of the surrounding heights. Santa Anna had mustered a small army, and made his appearance in the vicinity of Puebla.—The Iris publishes a letter from this renowned General, in which he very authoritatively commanded Col. Childs to evacuate his position—leaving it discretionary with him either to join Gen. Scott at the City of Mexico, or go to Perote—or else with the eight thousand men under his command, he would compel him to go. Col. Childs very promptly declined to obey the summons—expressing his determination to maintain his position to the last, at the same time expressing no fears as to the result.

On the evening of the 27th, Santa Anna finding his bombastic threats of no avail, commenced cannonading Col. Childs with the intention of drawing him from his strong hold, but without any further injury than damaging the city.

Hostilities were suspended during the night, but re-commenced the next morning with redoubled vigor. On the 29th Santa Anna commenced throwing up a breastwork of cotton bales, but Childs's bombs increasing, many citizens went on to Santa Anna at Carman, and obtained peace. Santa Anna's artillery then marched to the convent of Santa Rosa and commenced a fearful work, but night coming on produced a cessation of hostilities. The nuns were removed from the convent. On the 30th nothing was done, except a few grenades from the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of Col. Childs. The church being fortified by Gen. Rea, to operate on San Jose.

The same paper of Oct. 2d says that since Santa Anna had left, the cannonading had entirely ceased. The cotton warehouse of Mr. Valasco, which furnished cotton bales for Santa Anna's breastwork, together with 2000 in the convent of Santa Domingo, were fired and burnt at night, causing the inhabitants to fear that the Americans had left their entrenchments and were storming the city. All was quiet at the National Bridge on the 13th.

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz met at Huatusco on the night of the 27th, and new State officers were elected. It is believed that the new officers will be more active in raising supplies to carry on the war. On the 1st of October, says a Spanish paper, Santa Anna sallied out from Puebla with 2000 cavalry to attack the train which reached Perote on the 4th, but his soldiers, except 130 of his body guard, before reaching Tepicahualco, pronounced him as unworthy of their command. Santa Anna, whereupon, proceeded towards Taxaca to raise more troops. The report that Santa Anna was endeavoring to embark for Central America, is denied by the Spanish papers, and they assert his determination to fight to the last. Senor Pena y Pena is discharging his duties, as President, at Queretara. He has refused to recognize associates appointed by Santa Anna. He prefers that the Congress should make their appointments. Letters from Vera Cruz to the 18th say that troops had been sent out to look after a detachment of Texan Rangers, as fears were entertained that they had been attacked about 12 miles from that city by a large force of guerrillas.

The Court martial that tried Captain Wells have acquitted him. Col. Hays had arrived at Vera Cruz. Richard Benish and William Miller, soldiers, had died on board the steamer Day on her passage. Gen. Cushing had issued an order declaring sixty soldiers, belonging to the Massachusetts regiment, guilty of insubordination, and they were disarmed and ordered to remain at Vera Cruz.—Their names are not given. The Iris mentions preparations being made at Vagara to despatch a train, and thinks that Gen. Patterson intends attacking some State not yet invaded, rather than join Gen. Scott. Gen. Patterson has four thousand troops at Vagara. He had sent out Capt. Truell with 200 mounted men, and Capt. Armstrong with about the same number in the direction of Medalan and Santa Fe, to the right on the Orizaba road, to beat off the marauding guerrillas, and they had succeeded in killing a number with no harm to their own men.

Horror of War.—The following from the army correspondent of the Mobile Daily Advertiser, is one of the most horrible instances of the atrocities to which War gives rise, that we have ever heard of:

"Some scenes that we occasionally witness here, would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously, and making all sorts of gesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, and the blood gushing forth from the wound. Holding his head was his wife and little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused for gold to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl who stood by, her hair disheveled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks."

A correspondent of the Union contends that a great benefit will arise from the existing war with Mexico in the extended field which it offers for the advancement of Medical and Surgical knowledge. The Richmond Republican has the following paragraph which furnishes a hasty but distinct glance at the Surgical field referred to:

From the Richmond Republican.

One of the Surgeons of the Army, (who has since been himself dangerously wounded) writing to a friend after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, says:

"After operating, with my assistants, till 3 o'clock in the morning, I left the building of which I had made a temporary hospital, to take an hour's rest in the open air. I turned round to look at my amputating table; under it was a perfect heap of arms and legs; and looking at myself, I found I was covered with blood from head to foot."

Three Dozen Scoundrels.—The U. S. brig Crusoe, which arrived here some two or three days ago from the Brazos, brought a select lot of murderers, thieves, and villains of every die. It seems that these rascals, numbering in all thirty-six, had been driven from the American lines, from Monterey to Camargo, and thence to the Brazos, for crimes of all sorts.—They were forwarded to this city by Maj. Thos. B. Eastland, Quartermaster at the Brazos, by order of Gen. Taylor. The Major says that he has no doubt but that most of them are old offenders; and there are still "a few more left," who will be shipped for this port in a few days. Venturing an opinion, we would suggest that the cargo of criminals sent to New Orleans would find a better market among the guerrillas of Mexico than in this port. It is something like "sending coals to Newcastle."—N. O. Delta.

Accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad.—On Friday noon, the up-train, with passengers from Boston, came in collision at Charlton, fourteen miles beyond Worcester, with a freight train from the West, by which both engines were smashed so as to be utterly unfit for use. Several passengers and men attached to the road were injured, and much property was destroyed.

There were something over two hundred passengers, thirteen or fourteen of whom were injured, but none fatally.—The brakeman and fireman of both trains were severely hurt.

Thompson & Co.'s Express car was completely broken up, and the packages it contained were scattered all round the neighborhood.

By the collision the cars were much damaged, and the freight in some measure destroyed. The loss is estimated at about eighteen or twenty thousand dollars.

The whole neighborhood is covered with flour, which gives the country the appearance of having been visited with a snow storm.

Frightful Railroad Accident.—A fearful and fatal railroad accident occurred on Wednesday evening week, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad.—A freight train, consisting of an engine and two cars, loaded with railroad iron, was crossing a bridge near South Royalston and Athol, when the bridge giving way, the engine and cars were precipitated into the river, a distance of about forty feet. By this casualty six persons, at least, are known to have been killed, and it is feared that other dead bodies may be found beneath the cars, which remained in the river.

The cause of the accident is ascertained to have been imperfections in the iron used for rods in the centre of the bridge. It is thought that the bridge can be repaired in season to prevent any delay in the opening of the road to Athol.

Swept away by a Tornado of Buffaloes.—The Hannibal (Missouri) Gazette says that young Houton, one of the Marion volunteers, was lost on the way from Santa Fe, in a singular manner.—We are told that when the hunter rides into a herd of buffalo, it is often the case that they become frightened, and the whole mass starts with furious speed for the mountains, and there is no way to get out but to keep the same speed, and work your way gradually from among them; to halt would be certain death, as the mass would pass over and crush you, and hunters are often carried seven or ten miles before they can disentangle themselves from the headlong herd. In this way Mr. Houton disappeared.—When last seen he was flying over the plain, endeavoring to make his way out of a drove of several thousand, and has not been heard of since.

German Immigration.—The German paper of New York city mentions the fact that 50,000 German immigrants arrived at that port between the 1st of January and the 1st of October of the present year. The immigrants of this year, it is said, have generally been in better circumstances than heretofore, which is probably owing to the fact that the poorer classes have sailed for Canada. By the advice and assistance of the German Society, most of this 50,000 have gone to the West to engage in agriculture.

"I declare in the face of day that this Government was not instituted for the purpose of offensive war. No; it was framed (to use his own language) for the common defence and general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I call that offensive war which goes out of our own limits and jurisdiction for the attainment of objects not within those limits and that jurisdiction."—John Randolph in 1806.

An Extracagant City.—Up to the 1st of September, a period of 8 months only, the expenses of New York city have been as follows:

Alms-house,	\$267,000
Lantern and gas,	171,124
Police,	479,000
Cleaning streets,	125,000
Fire Department,	31,000
Salaries,	200,000
	\$1,213,124

It will scarcely be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that the expenses of New York city are infinitely greater than the whole of the expenses of the State Government of Pennsylvania.

The Planet Mars.—Every body must have been for a long time past struck with the unusual brilliancy of this planet in the East. Yesterday week it came in opposition to the sun, and it is now several millions of miles nearer to us than it will be again for many years.—When nearest, its distance was about forty three millions of miles. On the 25th of September, 1848, when most remote, its distance will be five and a half times as great, or about 249 millions; and on December 12th, 1849, when again nearest to us, the distance of this planet will be about 33 millions, or about 12 millions of miles greater than at the present time. Its brilliancy, therefore, at the opposition of December, 1849, will be much less than that at the opposition of October, 1847.

The Corn Crop.—It is estimated that the corn crop of the present season will exceed 500,000,000 bushels—an amount greatly exceeding that of any previous year. The value of this article is better understood in England than ever it was before, owing to the extensive introduction and use during the great scarcity; and there will doubtless be a continued demand for the article in considerable quantities.

It becomes a matter of much importance that farmers should take special pains in preparing their corn for the market. Last season a great deal of fault was found, because the corn was not, in many cases, properly dried and freed from impurities. The foreign market injured both its appearance and flavor; and immense quantities, from not being well dried, became heated and ruined on the passage. The loss experienced from shipping this grain in bulk is also complained of; and, the coming season, shippers and buyers on the other side will be very particular. It will be well for our agriculturalists to bear these facts in mind.

The Siamese Twins reside at Mount Airy, North Carolina, on a farm purchased by the proceeds of their exhibitions, and which they cultivate. Both are married and have a number of children. They appear to take great pleasure in farming, are quite plain and economical in their dress and manner of living, are fond of hunting, and, with their wives and little ones, apparently quite happy and contented.

Witty, if not all True.—A friend at our elbow, says the Piusburg American, sticks to it that the returns from Westmoreland are the same tally-sticks that were sent in 1844, with only some verbal alterations. In Tioga they use a pine stick. On one side they put an owl for "Democrat," and on the other a coon for "Whig," and as every elector comes with a jack-knife, he notches knowingly on the side he wants to vote. In most parts of Berks county they use beans. The small white are called the Whigs; the speckled, green, white and yellow are allowed for the Democrats, and black beans are allowed to the abolitionists. After they are counted the beans are put back and remain for the next election for Governor. Then, as a Democrat or a Whig dies, they take one out, or one comes of age, they put one in. They have one good rule there, which might be adopted elsewhere to advantage; they never allow a man to vote until he is married. This is under the supposition that he has little discretion until he gets it from his wife. By the same process of reasoning, they allow him to vote as soon as he has a wife, the fact of his marrying being taken as evidence that he has come to the use, if not years, of discretion. A minor marrying there is called "taking the beans." But Berks, like Saxon England, has common law usages peculiar to only certain districts.

Steering Passengers to Eternity.—The congregation who worship in one of the most gorgeous churches in New York, are about to construct a separate and cheaper place of worship for the poor. This, says the New World, is making steerage passengers of the poor on the voyage to eternity.

A Tax on Old Bachelors.—A bill has passed to a third reading in the N. Y. Legislature to tax old bachelors and widowers seven dollars each, the proceeds to be applied to the "support and common school education of the poor children of the towns in which such bachelors and widowers shall reside."

Distressing.—The wife of Capt. G. K. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., who was killed in the battle of King's Mill, is a perfect maniac, and refuses to believe that her husband is dead.

Suicide.—Jacob Grove, a resident of York county, shot himself on Saturday evening week, with a pistol. The ball entered his breast, and passed entirely through his body, causing death in a few minutes. The supposed cause was pecuniary losses.

Horrible Brutality.—La Patria contains further particulars from Yucatan, and the assassinations, burnings and robberies by the Indians in the district of Valladolid:—

On the 5th, they burned the building of a plantation, with a variety of property, robbing the chapel attached to it of its sacred vessels. On the next day they attacked another rancho and killed the inmates. On the 9th they attacked another plantation, in which were only a lady, her daughter, and son, a youth.—The women were tied, stripped, and subjected to the most brutal outrages. The boy coming up to beg that their lives might be spared, the leader of the savages, with a blow of his sword, split open his skull, and then cutting off a portion of his body, fastened it still living and bleeding to his nostrils with the same fibres that bound it to the mutilated body! Not content with this, they took out the heart of the boy and divided it among the band. After this they robbed the house of \$2,000, in gold and silver, and went away, leaving the women for dead; they afterwards recovered. The number of banditti engaged in these atrocities is said to be not more than 200.—The troops sent against them are commanded by Don Manuel Olvera; but as yet they have not found the savages.

Horrid.—One day last week, an idiot daughter of the widow Kingsley, residing on Bluff Point, was so badly burnt, from her clothes taking fire, that she expired on the following day, after suffering the most excruciating agony for about 13 hours. An eye-witness describes the scene as distressing and heart-rending in the extreme. The mother, a widow, has had five children—every one of them—and she being very poor, was compelled to go from home to labor to procure their subsistence. On the day this distressing accident happened, she was at a neighbor's washing. A subscription was put in circulation to raise a few dollars to aid the widow in supporting her children, for whose comfort she had toiled early and late, to keep them out of the poor-house. Donations cannot fall into more needy hands.—Penn. Yan. Dem.

A Soldier's Toils.—An officer writing from the city of Mexico, after the capture, speaks as follows of the fatigues he and his comrades had undergone:—"The next day we were marched into tolerable quarters, and once more made ourselves as comfortable as we could. But ah! we were weary men! For five days we had not changed our clothes or taken off our arms. We had not slept in a bed or had a comfortable meal; for three days and nights we had been under constant fire, and for two nights we had not slept."

Returning Soldiers.—How few think of the poor soldiers who return worn out with toil and strife. The James L. Day brought to New Orleans on the 25th, about one hundred and twenty-five of those gallant soldiers from the scenes of their triumph; but their wretched and sickly countenances make it apparent that they have sacrificed all that makes life desirable to their country.

Our Loss.—Our loss in the Revolutionary war was 8697. In the Mexican war, 4391. This is a tremendous loss, when we take into consideration the short time that has elapsed since the breaking out of hostilities. At a rough estimate we might set down five thousand more, who perished from fatigue, from the fire of guerrillas, yellow fever, &c. &c., which, added to the other, would make the loss on our side nearly ten thousand in the course of fifteen months. Such is the result of war.

Abolishment of Slavery.—The Barbadoes Gazette, of the 23d September, states that it has heard, on what it considers good authority, that orders have been received from his government by the Danish Governor of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, to prepare the proprietors of those islands for the immediate emancipation of their slaves; and it is further confidently asserted, that similar orders have been transmitted to the Governors of the French Island.

The National Board of Education, of which ex-Governor Slade is general agent, has just sent out from Hartford (Conn.) a company of thirty-five young ladies as Teachers for the West. They have for some time past been passing through a course of preparatory training in that city, where they were gratuitously boarded in several benevolent families.

Depopulation of Virginia.—The Parkersburg Gazette informs us that upwards of seventy emigrants, a few days ago, passed through that town, from the Valley of Virginia, on their way, with a large number of slaves, part to Missouri, and the remainder to Iowa. Thus, says the Gazette, is Virginia peopling other States, when she ought to hold her own and attract emigration from abroad.

Getting up in the World.—There is a young man now living in Coxackie, N. Y., who promises to make considerable noise in the world on account of his standing. His name is Nathan Lampman. He is but sixteen years old, and is seven feet one inch in height. During the past year he has grown nine inches.

The Epidemic in New Orleans.—The New Orleans National of the 23d October contains a list of the victims to the yellow fever in that city since the 5th of July last. It embraces the names of twenty-five hundred and forty-four persons, and covers two entire pages of the National.

DRUG & BOOK STORE, GETTYSBURG, P.A.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces that he has just received, at his old-established stand in Chambersburg street, a large and fresh supply of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINT-BRUSHES,

Paints, Varnish, Dyestuffs, and every variety of articles usually found in a Drug store, to which he invites the attention of the public, with assurances that they will be furnished at the most reasonable prices.

The subscriber has also largely increased his assortment of BOOKS, by an additional supply of

Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also,

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Vising and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Ink-stands, &c. &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arrangements have been made by which any thing not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities

S. H. BUEHLER, Oct. 25, 3m
I have at present on hand an excellent assortment of BIBLES, plain and fancy, for school and family use—at very low prices.

Now is the Time for NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The Stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHS,

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETS,

Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap;

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, very low; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also,

Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks,

of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—

Rep-Cashmeres, M. Delaines, Ginghams,

Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped,

with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks,

for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

CHEAP DOMESTICS,

Quensware, Hardware,

FRESH GROCERIES,

&c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. Please call—it will do us pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP STOVES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD, 8t

Gettysburg, Oct. 4.



GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY.

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF

JENKINS & COMPANY,

TEA DEALERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of these excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of 1 lb. and 2 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic seal as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, most delicious TEAS, and at the lowest possible prices.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the Green to Black Teas, it may be interesting to know that the Chinese universally drink Black Teas, considering the Greens fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK, 3m

NOTICE.

THE account of JOHN HILBERS and SAMUEL ENST, Assignees of MARTIN BORTNER, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court has appointed Monday the 13th of November next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, Prothon.

burg, Oct. 11, 1847.